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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/817,271	04/02/2004	Max Allen Weaver	32887-297395	1783

7590 12/27/2006
Charles W. Calkins
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Winston-Salem, NC 27101

EXAMINER

KOSACK, JOSEPH R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1626

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/27/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/817,271

Applicant(s)

WEAVER ET AL.

Examiner

Joseph Kosack

Art Unit

1626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 59, 60 and 63-68 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 59, 60 and 64-68 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 63 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 04/02/2004.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 59-60 and 63-68 are pending in the instant application.

Election/Restrictions

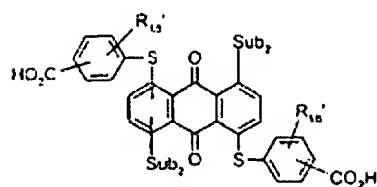
Applicant's election with traverse of Group VIII along with an election of species in the reply filed on November 3, 2006 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that a search would not be unduly burdensome and that the Examiner did not provide any support for the restrictions of the Markush groups. This is not found persuasive because search burden was established in the restriction requirement and although the groups may fall in the same classes, they may not fall within the same subclasses leading to a serious search burden on the Examiner. Additionally, any election of species is provisional and the search would be expanded beyond the species until a rejection can be made or all species having unity of invention with the elected species are examined.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL:

Status of the Claims

Claims 59-60 and 63-68 are pending in the instant application. Claims 59-60, 63 (in part) and 64-68 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention. The withdrawn subject matter is patentably distinct from the elected subject matter as it differs in the structure and element and would require separate search considerations. In addition, a reference, which anticipates one group, would not render obvious the other.

Pursuant to Applicant's election of a species, the scope of the invention will be limited to the following substitutions of the base structure



where:

- Sub₂ is amino or alkylamino;
- R₁₆ is H.

As a result of the election and the corresponding scope of the invention defined supra, the remaining subject matter of Claim 63 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to non-elected inventions. The withdrawn compounds contain varying functional groups such as pyrimidinyl, piperidinyl, imidazolyl, pyrrolidinyl, etc, which are chemically recognized to differ in structure and function. This recognized chemical diversity of the functional groups can be seen by the various classification of these functional groups in the U.S. classification system, i.e. class 544 subclass 244(+) (diazines), class 546 subclass 184(+) (piperidines), 546 subclass 249(+) (pyridines), etc. Therefore the subject matter which are withdrawn from consideration as being non-elected subject matter differ materially in structure and composition and have been restricted properly a reference which anticipated but the elected subject matter would not even render obvious the withdrawn subject matter and the fields of search are not co-extensive.

Priority

The claim to priority as a CON of 09/751,766, now USPN 6,776,930 filed December 29, 2000, which is a DIV of 09/320,002, now USPN 6,197,223 filed May 26, 1999, which is a CIP of 08/976,206 filed November 21, 1997, which claims benefit of 60/031,478 filed November 27, 1996 is acknowledged in the instant application.

Information Disclosure Statement

The Information Disclosure Statement filed April 2, 2004 has been considered fully by the Examiner.

Claim Objections

Claim 63 is objected to for containing elected and non-elected subject matter. The elected subject matter have been identified supra.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

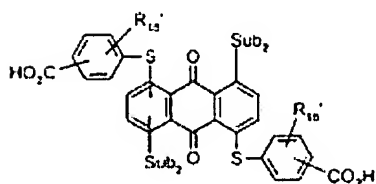
1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

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This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

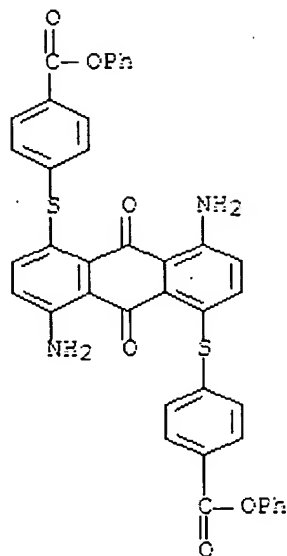
Claim 63 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blunck et al. (DE 3314467 A1).

The instant application is drawn to compounds of the formula



where Sub₂ is amino or alkylamino and R₁₆ is H.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP §2141.01)



Blunck et al. teach a compound of the formula

See pages 71-72, especially structure 16 and the second entry for R in Tabelle 4.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP

§2141.02)

Blunck et al. teach an ester instead of the carboxylic acid on the phenyl rings of the instant application.

Finding of prima facie obviousness--rational and motivation (MPEP §2142-2413)

In the art, esters are looked at as protected carboxylic acids and can be used in polymerization reactions in place of carboxylic acids.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to follow the synthetic scheme of Blunck et al. and deprotect the phenyl esters to make the dicarboxylic acid to make the claimed invention with a reasonable expectation of success. The motivation to do so is that free carboxylic acids are more reactive than their esterified counterparts, leading to higher rates of reaction.

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Thus, the claimed invention as a whole was *prima facie* obviousness over the combined teachings of the prior art.

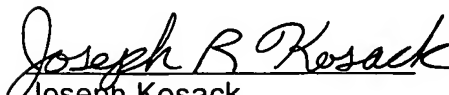
Conclusion

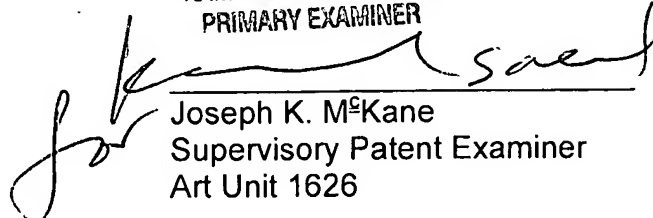
Claim 63 is rejected. Claim 63 is objected to.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Kosack whose telephone number is (571)-272-5575. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 5:30 A.M. until 2:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph M^cKane can be reached on (571)-272-0699. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


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